

AFFIDAVIT

Appeared before me Lt. Col. Dr. B. Damen in Changi Jail, Singapore this 29th day of May 1946, the person of

YAMAMOTO Moichiro

Who after having taken the oath to tell the entire truth and nothing but the truth, answered to the questions put to him as follows:

Q. State your name, birth, education and career.

A. I was born from an humble peasant family, living in the village of Ito near Osaka in Prefecture of Wakajima on the island of Honshu on the 8th of October 1898.

My religion is Buddhism and I am a Major General of the Imperial Japanese Army. When I was eight years old, I went to the elementary school in my village Ito and there I stayed till my 14th year. Then I went to the middle school in the Prefecture of Nara and after having completed my 18th year I became a Cadet of the Military Training School in Kyoto where I was attached as a Cadet to a Regiment being garrisoned there. I was in training here for a year in order to become an Officer and was enlisted in the Military Academy in December 1915. In December 1919 I had finished my Military Studies and got an appointment as a 2nd Lieutenant of the 38th Infantry Regiment, in garrison at Kyoto. I served in this Regiment till I was placed in 1923 in the Staff College at Tokyo. I left this school in November 1926 as a 1st Lieutenant. Then I was ordered to be an acting Commanding Officer of a Company. In this quality I served for 6 years. In 1928 I was transferred as a member of Staff in the Ministry of War. The Section Chief of the Department for Preparations was the then Colonel TOJO Hideki, and I was under his command for 1 year. He was a man who was not exactly harsh, but also not so mild, he was an ardent man who was very able and tactful to realise the plans he was bearing in mind in a proper way. I did not perceive any sign then of his political aspirations as he was always busy with his military professional work. In August 1928 I was promoted to be a Captain and remained in my new rank in the aforesaid Department of Preparations till October 1930. Then I was ordered to sail for Great-Britain in order to complete my military education there. I arrived in England in February 1931 and I was attached to several various Regiments. I was in England for 2 years. This is the reason I can understand the English language rather sufficiently. I do not speak it in a good way. Other languages beside my own Japanese language I do not understand. Now this is more than 10 years ago and I cannot say that I master the English language in a sufficient way now. In March 1933 I was ordered to be a Member of the Japanese Delegation for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. I was a Member of Staff under the command of Admiral HASEGAWA. I had several chiefs there, but Admiral HASEGAWA was always in command. The Leader of our Delegation was SAITO, then Ambassador of Japan in Paris. I was standing under direct command of Col. SHIMOMURA who was a member of the Committee of Effectives. I did not take any part in the negotiations and the talks as such things were done by my Superiors.

Q. Do you know anything about the famous Crucifixion Speech delivered by MATSUOKA?

A. Yes, I know that he has made this speech before I had arrived in Geneva. I saw him several times in the League of Nations.

Q. You remember that in 1931 the Japanese Armies overran and seized Manchuria? What was the general feeling in your circles there about this matter?

A. We had the conviction that Japan had been compelled to do so in order to get some more living space, that this step had been taken, because it was necessary and we always hoped that a satisfactory settlement of this affair should be reached. We had many talks about it and we agreed all in this point that Japan must act in this way and that everything should be tried to get out of this impasse.

I stayed in Geneva till November 1933 and returned to Japan via America and I arrived in Japan in February 1934, when I was placed again in my former job in the Department of Preparations.

Q. What was the scope of this Department and what was its significance? What did you do there exactly? Were you making there some campaign schemes or other war plans?

A. No, that we did not do. The real job we performed was the preparation of armament, fouraging of the Army and that always in connexion with a possible mobilisation.

Q. Was this a preparation for the forthcoming campaign in China?

A. I did not know that. The only thing I knew was that the Staff Officers formed the plans and we the younger ones had to obey their orders.

Q. Do you know the famous Captain DOIHARA who was working in China before the war started?

A. Yes, I knew him by face only. When I returned from England he was a Major General already. He was a grand man. I never had a talk with him.

Q. Do you know anything about the Doihara-incident in China?

A. I do not know.

Q. When did they make you a Major?

A. I became a Major in 1934 and remained in my old job at the Department of Preparations. In August 1935 I was transferred to the Secretariat of the Ministry of War. In December 1937 I got the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In August 1938 I was transferred to the Bureau for Military Affairs in Tokyo. In 1939 I became a Colonel and received the command of the 228th Infantry Regiment in Nagoya. I went then to China and acted there in Canton and Sam-Sui as commander of Occupation troops. I did not take any part in the real warfare. In October 1940 I was appointed to be a Staff Officer attached to the North-China Commander at Peiping. There I was partaking in the actual war operations.

Q. Had you to do also with the civilian population?

A. No, my work was merely of a military nature. In March 1942 I returned from China on my way to Tokyo where I was Section chief of the Military Bureau for Training and Education. In August 1945 I became a Major General. In this year, in the month of March, I was sent to Java as Leader of the Civil Affairs of the Military Administration at Batavia. (Oranjestraat in the house of a former Dutch Medical Officer). I was acting in this quality till November 1944 when I became Chief of Staff of the Army and as such I was the Gunseikan, the Governor-General of Java, residing in Batavia. The Army Commander was then Lt. Gen. HARADA. I do not know where he is at the present.

Q. Who was the man who appointed you to be the Governor-General?

A. I was appointed by an Imperial Decree and such was told me by the Minister of War TOJO as far as I can remember. I do not know it for certain. I resided in the house of ISHIZAWA at Batavia. General HARADA was residing in the palace of the Dutch Governor General, Koningsplein.

Q. How was the command instituted?

A. The Supreme Commander of the Southern Areas was count Field-marshal TERAUCHI, who was residing in Saigon. General ITAGAKI Commander in Chief of the 7th Area of Command was functioning in Singapore. Till June 1945 Java was divided in two parts: East and West Java. The Army Commander of East-Java was General IWASE.

The Commander of West-Java was General MOUCHI who was under direct command of HARADA. Then in June 1945 Middle-Java was created and the Army Commander was General NAKAMURA, headquarters at Magelang. After the Japanese Surrender West-Java was divided in two parts: The Cheribon, Priangan areas with General MASOUCHI as Commander and the Batavia, Buitenzorg and Bantam areas under General NISHIDA.

Q. When you were functioning as Governor-General, did you carry out the orders given to you by HARADA or did you have a free hand?

A. The general leading rules were laid down in regulations and so I had to obey. But in smaller matters I had a complete free hand and I could act on my own authority. On any important matters not specified in the rules and regulations I always obtained the Army Commander's sanction. The important political lines were totally prescribed by TERAUCHI. I was responsible to Gen. HARADA, who could make a proposal to Tokyo for my dismissal. He also was able to suspend me temporarily. I could only be dismissed by the Tenno Heika, who had appointed me. When in March 1945 the Lines of communication with Tokyo were cut off and it was very difficult to get into touch with Tokyo, it was agreed that Gen. HARADA should be empowered to dismiss on his own authority practically all officials serving under him. I do not know if this measure was issued by the Emperor. I believe that this had been ordered by Gen. ITAGAKI who issued always all important decisions. Exceptions were to be referred to TERAUCHI and/or ITAGAKI.

Q. Had you any responsibility in matter of death sentences or did you act with absolute freedom?

A. I had nothing to do with death sentences given by Courts Martial. The death sentences given by a Civil Court were to be carried out according to the rules laid down by the Army Commander. These sentences had to be examined by the Chief of Preservation of Peace and Order, who was working under me and so normally I did not receive these sentences for examination.

Q. Were you empowered to stop an execution?

A. I think I was, but I never received a petition for mercy from Europeans, and this is the reason I do not know it for certain.

Q. After the Japanese surrender you sent a letter to Rear-Admiral Patterson aboard of the Cruiser Cumberland, admitting that you had given your "fiat execution" for the killing of a number of Dutch subjects /and such after the surrender./at Soerabaja.

A. Yes, but I did not write that letter myself, it was written by one of my subordinate officers. I have signed it. In fact the Chief of the Preservation of Peace and Order gave this "fiat" for the execution concerning a number of people in East Java, whose execution, when I remember exactly, had been delayed. They had been sentenced by a Civil Court in January 1945.

Q. So you were Lord of life and death in Java?

A. I cannot say that.

Q. Do you admit that you are responsible for all executions carried out during your Governor-Governorship?

A. Yes, I do. As Gunseikan I was responsible for all these executions not only for my own doings, but also for the activities of the Chief of the Preservation of Peace and Order, when I was aware of that. In so far I was responsible. If executions of death sentences were carried out without my knowledge then I do not hold myself responsible.

Q. Do you admit now your responsibility for your subordinates because you were their controlling chief?

A: Yes, I do now. I could stop an execution and I was empowered also to commute a sentence. All was done under the Army Commander's sanction and in his name I think. The legal rule was this that every death sentence when a petition for mercy had been sent in must be examined by the Chief of Preservation of Peace and order. That was a civilian MIYANO Shozo, now in Gilang.

Q. Can you remember what these people were charged with?

A. I do not remember exactly and the only thing I can mention in connection with this case is that I think that the proposed execution has not been carried out.)

Q. When you came to Java you were provided with special instructions concerning the government?

A. I had not received special instructions from Minister TOJO Hideki. I had no personal interview with him before I left for Java. I was instructed to obey and to carry out the orders of General HARADA who had outlined the principal rules of Government. I was responsible to him for the carrying out and realization of these rules. The practical application was for me and for that I had a free hand.

Q. Were you especially instructed to promote the Indonesian Independence Movement?

A. As far as I know, HARADA did not stimulate the Indonesian Independence Movement, leaded by SOKARNO. I do not know of any especial anti-Dutch measure taken by him or me. We had in mind to treat the population of Java as one body, although it consisted of various elements like Arabs, Javanese, Chinese and Dutch indo and totok. It was a very complicated problem.

Q. Was it your purpose to make Java a free selfsupporting country or a slave colony for Japan with no hope of freedom?

A. We had the outlined plan to liberate the Asiatic peoples from Western oppression and to bring them to freedom under the Japanese leadership. Japan was destined to play the leading role. In 1944 Sept. 19 Minister General KOISHI made a statement in Tokyo saying that no sharp measures were to be taken against the populations of the occupied areas. Nippon intended to give independence to Indonesia in future.

Q. And how did you do in Java, especially against the Dutch? Do you remember the internec camps, the POW camps, the expropriations of Dutch property, the confiscations and so on. Can you fit this in with a policy of appeasement?

A. Any confiscation of Dutch property that might have happened, was done prior to this declaration of KOISHI.

Q. Who was responsible for the looting of Java, for the shipping to Japan of products, industrial outillage and all things that could be of any use to Japan?

A. I do not know that such things have happened and I do not know who should be responsible for that. It happened perhaps especially in the former days of the occupation of Java. I know also the slogan: Asia for the Asiatics. I am fully aware of the Nanjo idea and I know that the principal plan was that Japan should lead Asia giving freedom to all populations.

Q. What was the role played by SOKARNO?

A. SOKARNO was used by us and paid by us f. 750 (seven hundred fifty guilders) per month for his activities as an adviser to the General Advice Department in Batavia.

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Q. What was the role played by SOKARNO?

A. SOKARNO was used by us and paid by us f. 750 (seven hundred fifty guilders) per month for his activities as an advisor to the General Advice Department in Batavia.

Q. Was he a puppet or a real free-thinking Javanese leader?
 A. SOKARNO had little influence, because he was under a strict censorship of which he had complained several times in a bitter way. All his speeches were examined before and he did not like this. We kept him under control but as time went on, the censorship slackened and about the Japanese surrender there was no more censorship at all. SOKARNO had no political power at all. He was allowed to deliver speeches and to hold meetings with his fellow-countrymen, but he had no power to issue rules and to take measures. He felt his uneasy position very clearly and complained about that. But we did not give in, although censorship was softened.

Q. Did you know, as we know all that SOKARNO abused and assaulted the Dutch and uttered threats against us by radio and press?

A. That must have happened in the last days of the censorship when we did not keep an eye on all these things in a sharp way.

Q. Do you know that SOKARNO paid a visit to General ITAGAKI at Singapore accompanied by VATTA and RADJIMAN?
 A. Yes, I know that these three men were ordered by Count TERAUCHI to be transferred to his HQ at Saigon for a conference. They left for Saigon by plane on 9 August 1945. They returned to Java on August 14. I presume that they paid this visit to General ITAGAKI returning from Saigon.

Q. Do you know the proceedings during the conference with TERAUCHI?

A. Yes, I know.

On the 15th of August I heard by radio that Japan had surrendered to the conditions of Potsdam. We kept it secret in behalf of law and order.

In the night between 16 and 17 August SOKARNO and VATTA had a conference with Admiral MAEDA as I heard afterwards.

In the morning of 17 August they set up and proclaimed their Republic. The proclamation was done by pamphlets distributed to the people from lorries. This proceeded in such a quick way that we were unable to prevent it. I heard that TERAUCHI granted them the following things:

1. They were permitted to form an Independent State and to set up the Government of it as soon as preparations should have been accomplished.
2. The territory of this State should include the former Dutch East Indies.

We kept the surrender secret till the morning of August 19th. Then I, not ordered by any Superior, ordered SOKARNO and VATTA, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian Preparation Committee, to see me and between 9 and 10 o'clock I told them the following points:

1. Japan has surrendered to the Potsdam conditions.
2. The Japanese authorities remain in command in Indonesia till they can hand over the powers and all weapons to the Allies.

3. Severe punishment for all persons who should attempt to disturb law and order.

4. From now the Japanese do not back any longer the Indonesian Independence Movement.

5. The Indonesian Leaders are requested to help in keeping quiet the population because we were afraid of losses of innocent lives.

One of the reasons of the Emperor's surrender was to save mankind from the ravages of atomic bombing.

Q. Who was responsible for the extradition of Japanese armament?

A. I think the Indonesians themselves, because they took them by force. The Japanese had stored away all heavy armament in order to hand it over to the Allies and their troops were armed with rifles only. So they could not prevent the Indonesians from capturing the arms.

Q. Was the capturing of the arms ordered or permitted by TERAUCHI on that conference?

A. I do not know that.

The interrogation was resumed on this 30th day of March 1946 by the same Interrogator Lt. Col. Dr. B. Denen.

Q. How was the Romusha organization working?

A. The deportation of labourers outside of Java was always ordered by the Commander in Chief of the 7th Area of Command General ITAGAKI, residing in Singapore. I had nothing to do with that. But inside of Java the situation was another one. According to the needs of industry, irrigation, etc., the Japanese Government had started before my arrival a service known as the Romushas (romu-labour and sha - man). This organization was working already when I entered Java, although on a smaller scale. I was the Chief of it and under me was working the Romu Kyoku in Home Affairs at Batavia with TAKAHASHI, a civilian official, as leader. He is in Galang now. In my name he issued orders to obtain a sufficient number of labourers for the purposes mentioned. This labour was voluntary and was paid. TAKAHASHI gave his orders to the civilian authorities who gave them through to the Wedanas and locrabs and they were obliged to collect as much manpower as was requested for certain industries. Work was done in factories, on railways, textiles, etc.

Q. Was this a labour to be performed by all classes and races of the population?

A. Everybody could get work, it was no forced labour. They were also working on defence works for the Japanese Army. But the system did not operate in a satisfactory way because the number of labourers was not sufficient and especially during the last months before our surrender things became rather confused and labourers were no longer engaged. I persist in asserting, that this labour was voluntary. The population was kindly asked to plant djerak heliki everywhere along the roads in order to get greasing oil for our planes. This planting was paid also. All orders issued by me were pointing out that this labour was a free one. There existed also a Labour Association which paid fees for excellent work.

Q. But we know that the population was forced to work and so I doubt if this labour was free indeed.

A. My orders were regarding a free labour, but I do not know if and it can have happened that my subordinates exceeded their faculties, but I do not know that.

Q. Were you content of that Romusha organization?

A. No. I think that better work should have been done. There were two things annoying me:

1. The labourers were short of food, clothing and housing was insufficient.

2. The special abilities of the labourers for certain jobs were not enough scrutinized.

So I ordered improvements of food, clotting and housing. After all I cannot say that the Romushas affair was satisfactory. I repeat that I had issued orders for good treatment and therefore I inspected several times factories and shipyards in order to see the situation with my own eyes.]

Q. Did the Kempeitai interfere with the Romushas?

A. Not that I know.

Q. Had you any connection with the Kempeitai?

A. No I did not. The Kempeitai was a Unit, standing apart from the Army and the Civilian Government. The Army commander General YAMADA was the Commander of the Kempeitai, like he was the Commander of the Civilian Government. My Bureau was not working with the Kempeitai and we could not issue orders to each other. The Commander General YAMADA left all the managing of the Kempeitai to the leader General NISHIDA who was responsible to him. General YAMADA could correct the Kempeitai and he could intervene when he wished to do so. This General NISHIDA is the same man I mentioned as Commander of the Batavia, Buitenzorg and Bantam Areas. He was a fine soldier and he is no harsh or cruel man.

Q. Do you ever hear of any atrocities, committed by the Kempeitai?

A. No, Sir never.

Q. The whole world knows that the Kempeitai has committed a mass of tortures, ill treatments etc. Did they keep this secret from you then?

A. I did not hear of any atrocities committed by the Kempeitai in Java. I do not think that they kept this secret from me.

Q. Be reasonable and you will admit that the population of Java has suffered incredibly from the hands of the Kempeitai. Of course you know that.

A. Yes, Sir, I understand it now. I heard of it afterwards.

Q. When Japan had surrendered, were the armament stores well guarded?

A. They were guarded, but the Indonesians stole the weapons in East and Middle Java. In West Java I did not hear of such a thing.

Q. Do you know about the sabotage by Japanese personnel near Leibang, where a store was blown up and a kampong was destroyed?

A. I heard of that, but then I was in Batavia and this store was a Navy store, so I had nothing to do with it. I think that the Navy personnel were guarding the store.

[The above statement has been read over to me by an interpreter and is a true and correct transcript of what I have said, to the whole of which statement I now append my signature.]

Signed at Changi Jail this first day of June 1946.

Signature /s/ _____

(Name in Block Capitals) Yamamoto Toichiro

Sworn before me Lt. Col. Dr. B. Damon

Signature /s/ B. Damon Rank Lt. Col.
description R.N.I.A. this first day of June 1946

An officer detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia (Authy ALFSIA War Crimes Instruction No. 1 2nd Edition, para 19 (a))

Certificate of Interpreter

I Kim Il-sun make oath and say that I truly and correctly translated to the witness Yamamoto Toichiro the words of the above caution and that he thereupon elected to make a sworn statement, that he was duly sworn, and that he then made a statement which I truly and correctly translated in English and saw taken down by Miss E. M. Schwab I read over the whole of the above statement to the witness in the Japanese language and he acknowledged it as correct and has now duly signed it in my presence and in the presence of Lt. Col. Dr. E. Damon.

/s/ Kim Il-sun

EXHIBIT

Doc. 5733

1758A

No.

宣誓口述書

一九三六年五月二十九日、シンガポール、チヤンキ監獄ニ於テ陸軍中佐 B ティメン博士ノ前ニ現
現ハレ、

山本茂一郎

右ノ者ハ、凡テノ眞實ヲ語リ眞實ナラザル事ハ
語ラザルト宣誓ヲ爲シタル後、彼ニ出サレタ質問
ニ對シテ次ノ如ク答へタ。

聞、貴方ノ姓名、生年月日、教育及び履歴ヲ述
べヨ。

答、私ハ一八九八年十月八日本州和歌山縣、大
阪近クノ伊藤村ニ住ンテキル貧シイ百姓ノ
家庭ニ生レタ。

私ノ宗教ハ佛教テ私ハ日本帝國陸軍ノ少將
デアル。私ハ八才ノ時伊藤村尋常小學校ニ
行キ十四才迄ソコニ在シタ。×××

聞、貴方ノ仕事今幾何人

カ

答、否、私ノ仕事ハ全く軍事的ナ性質ノモノテ

THE CURRY ROOM 361

Doc 5733

アツタ。一九四二年三月支那カラ東京ヘ歸り
ソコテ私ハ陸軍軍事調練教育局ノ課長トナツ
タ。一九四三年八月、私ハ少將ニナツタ。コ
ノ年ノ三月バタビアノ軍政部ノ民政長官トシ
テ爪哇ニ派遣サレタ。

オランジ・ブルヴァードノ(蘭オランダ軍醫將
校ノ家)

私ハコノ資格テ一九四四年十一月迄在任シ次
私ハ軍ノ參謀長トナリソノ資格テ爪哇ノ軍政
官トナリ、バタヴィヤニ任ンテ居タ。當時
ノ軍司令官ヘ原田中尉テアツタ。彼ガ現在
何處ニキルカ知ラナイ。

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問、死刑宣告ニ關スル事ニ何等カノ責任ガアツタ
カ又ハ絕對ノ自由ヲ以テ行動シタカ

答、私ハ軍法會議ニヨル死刑宣告ニハ何等ノ關係
ガナカツタ。民事裁判所ニヨル死刑宣告ハ陸
軍司令官ノ定メタ規則ニ依ツテ行ハレル事ニ
ナツテニタ。此等ノ宣告ハ、私ノ下テ鶴イテ
居タ治安部長ニ依ツテ調查サレホバナラナカ
ツタノテ普通ニ私ハ調查ノタメニ此等ノ宣告
ヲ受理シタコトハナカツタ。

2.

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3.

聞、處刑ヲ止メル體限ハ貴方ニアツタカ
答、アツタト思フ、然シ私ヘヨリロツバ人カラ
一度モ助命眞願ヲ受ケタコトガナカツタ、コ
レ方爲私ハ確實ニ知ラナイ。

聞、日本ノ陸伏後貴官ハ「スラバヤ」在住ノ若干
ノオランダ臣民ノ處刑執行ヲ而モ日本ノ陸伏
後認許シタ旨認メラレル手紙ヲ、巡洋艦カン
パーランド號乘組ノ、バタソン海軍少將
ニ送ツタ。

答、サウテス、然シソノ手紙ハ私自身ガ書イタモ
ノテハナカツタ私ノ部下ノ將校ノ一人ニ依ツ
テ書カレタモノテ私ガソレニ署名シタ。實際
ハ治安部長ガ東爪哇ニ於ケル若干ノ人間ニ關
スル處刑ノ認許ヲ書シタ、私ノ記憶が正シケ
レバ、彼等ノ處刑ハ延期サレテアツタ。彼等
ハ一九四三年一月民事裁判所ニヨツテ宣告サ
レテキタノテアツタ。

聞、然ラバ貴方ハ爪哇テ生殺ノ權ヲ有スル長テア
ツタノカ。

答、ソウテハナイ。

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問、貴方ノ軍政官時代ニ施行サレタ凡テノ處刑ニ
對シ責任アルコトヲ認メルカ。

答、サウテス、私ハ認メマス。軍政官トシテ私ハ
此等ノ處刑ニ關シ當ニ私ノ行爲ノミナラズ、
私が知ツテキタ瞬ニハ、治安部長ノ活動ニモ
責任ガアツタ。ソノ限りニ於テ私ハ責任ガア
ツタ。若シ死刑宣告ヲ受ケタ者ノ處刑ガ私が
知ラズニ實行サレタトスルナラバ私ハ自ラ責
任アルトハ信ジナイ。

問、現在貴方ハ、自分ノ部下ニ對シ、彼等ヲ監督
スペキ上官テアツタ方故ニ、貴方ノ責任ヲ認
メルカ

答、然リ、私ハ現在認メマス。私ハ處刑ヲ止メサ
セル事ハ出來タシ且ツ刑ノ宣告ヲ減刑スル權
限ヲ持ツテキタ。凡テガ軍司令官ノ認許ノ下
及ビ彼ノ名義ニ於テ爲サレタ。法規ニヨレバ
助命嘆願ガ爲サレタ時ハ凡テノ死刑宣告ハ治
安部長ニ依ツテ調査サレネバナラナカツタ。
ソレハ目下「ガラング」ニキル官野ノ音譯ノ
テアツタ。

問、此等ノ者が何テ告證サレタカ記憶シテキルカ

答、私ハ正確ニ記憶シテ居ナイ、私ガコノ事件ニ關シテ言ヒ得
ル唯一ノ事ハ捉えサレタ處刑ガ施行サレテキナイト私ハ思
フト云フ事テアル。

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問、コノ勞働ハ住民ノ凡テノ階級及ビ凡テノ民族ニヨツテ實施サレネバナフナカツタカ

× × × × × ×

答、瓜畦以外ヘ勞働者ヲ移送スルト云フ事ハ常ニ第七地區總司令官、シンガポール居住ノ板垣將軍ニ依ツテ命令サレタ、私ハソレニハ何モ關係カナカツタ、然シ瓜畦内ニ於テハ狀況ハ別テアツタ、產業、櫻杞、巖藻等ノタメニ、日本政府ハ私ノ到着以前ニ勞働者團體トシテ知ラレタ勞働機關ヲ開始シテサタ、コノ組織ハ、小規模テハアツタケレドモ、私ガ瓜畦ニ來ク時既ニ活動シテ居タ、私ハソレノ長ニアツテ私ノ下ニバタヴィア、内政部ノ勞働局方軍屬高橋ヲ長トシテ活動シテ居タ、彼ハ目下方ラングニ居ル、彼ハ私ノ名義テ前記目的ノタメニ充分ナル勞働者ヲ調達スル爲ニ命令ヲ發シタ、勞働ハ自發的テ給料モ拂ハレタ、高橋ハ其筋ノ民間人ニ命令ヲ發シ次イテ彼等ハ「ウエダナス」及ビ「ロエラス」ヲ命ジテ特定産業ノタメニ要請サレタル人力ヲ集メル様強制サレタ、仕事ハ工場、鐵道、織物工場等デナサレタ

5.

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答、誰デモ仕事ニツク事が出來タ、ソレハ強制勞
働テハナカツタ、彼等ハ日本陸軍ノタメノ防
禦工事ニモ働イキタ、然シ勞務者ノ數カ不
充分テアツタノデ組織ハウマク働イテキナカ
ナカツタ、特ニ我々ノ降服前ノ數ヶ月ハ事情
ガ一層混亂シ勞務者ハ最早ヤ使用サレナカツ
タ、私ハコノ勞働カ強制デハナカツタ事ヲ断
言シテ憚ラナイ、我々ノ飛行機用ノ脂油ヲ得
ルクメニ住民ハ道路ニ沿ツテ何處デモードヤ
ラク・ケリキーラ植エル様ニヤサシク依頼サ
レタ、コノ栽培ニモ金ハ支拂ハレタ、私ニ依
ツテ發セラレタ凡テノ命令ハ、コノ勞働カ自
由勞働アルト指示シテキタ、優秀ナ仕事ニ
對シテ給料ヲ拂フ勞務協會モ存在シタ
間、然シ住民ハ勞働ヲ強制サレタ事ヲ我々ハ知ツ
テ居リ從ツテコノ勞働カ實際ニ自由デアツタ
カドウカ私ハ疑フ

答、私ノ命令ハ自由勞働ヲ考ヘテキタ勿然シ私ノ
部下カ越権シタカドウカ、且ツソウイフ事ガ
アリ得タカ私ハ知ラナイ、トニカク私ハソシ
ナ事ヲ知ラナイ

聞、貴方ハPノ勞務者組織ニ對シテ満足シテ居タ

6.

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7.

カ

答、否、モット仕事方ヨクナサレルベキダト考へ
ル、私ヲ幅マニツノ問題方アツタ
一 勞働者ハ食事方不足シ衣服及び住居方不完
分テアツタ
ニ 一定ノ仕事ニ對スル労働者ノ特殊技能方完
分調査サレテ居ナカツタ
ソコデ私ハ食物、衣服及び住居ノ改善ヲ命
ジケ、結局労働者問題方滿足スペキテアツ
タトハ言ヘナイ、繰返シテ言ヒマス方私ハ
待遇ヲ好クスル爲ニ命令ヲ出シテヰマシタ
ソレデ自分自身ノ眼テ狀況ヲ見ルタメニ度
々工場及び造船場ヲ視察シマシタ

× × × × × × × × × × ×

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答、否、モツト仕事ガヨクナサレルベキダト考へ
ル、私ヲ憚マスツノ問題ガアツタ
一 勞務者ハ食事ガ不足シ衣服及ビ住居ガ不完
分テアツタ
二 一定ノ仕事ニ對スル勞務者ノ特殊技能ガ完
分調査サレテ居ナカツタ
ソコテ私ハ食物、衣服及ビ住居ノ改善ヲ命
ジタ、結局勞務者問題ガ滿足スペキデアツ
タトハ言ヘナイ、繰返シテ言ヒマスカ私ハ
待遇ヲ好クスル爲ニ命令ヲ出しテキマシタ
ソレテ自分自身ノ限テ狀況ヲ見ルタメニ度
々工場及ビ造船場ヲ視察シマシタ

× × × × × × × × × × ×

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8.

上記ノ叙述へ通じニヨツテ私ニ讀ミ送サレ且ツ、
私ノ言ツタ事ノ眞實ニシテ正確ナル事不テアル
ソノ原因ノ全文ニ繋シ私ハ今若石ヲ添ヘル。

一九四六年六月一日 テヤンギ壁紙ニテ署名セ
リ

署名

山本茂一郎

(印刷ヨヨル氏名) YAMAMOTO MOROHIRO

余、日本中佐B・テイメン博士ノ官ニテ宣誓セ
リ

署名 (譯者註・判讀不詳)

階級 日軍中佐

記述 R·N·H·A 一九四六年(昭和二十一年)

六月一日

東南アジア、聯合軍團軍總司令官ニ依ツテ上記
ヲ証ニスル爲ニ派遣セラレタ所然ナリ。

(A E P S E A / 東南アジア聯合軍團軍總司令
軍訓會第一、第二辰一元 (A) 節ノ體例)

譯者註

私、キム、イル、サンハ宣誓シテ眞述ス。

私ハ證人山本茂一郎ニ就シ上記誓言ノ言葉ヲ眞

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9.

ヨリ且ツ正確ニ譯シ彼方ソコテ宣傳圖ヲアスベ
ク這ヒ正式ニ宣傳シタル事、既ビ彼方販賣ヲテシ
真ラ私ハ眞實且ツ正確ニ實體ニ譯シ、正・眞・
シユワアブ公ニ依ツテ書キトラレルノヲ見タル事
反ビ、私ハ日本語テ國人ニ譯シ、而記載處ヲ全文
讀シテキカセ、彼ハソレガ正確アル事ヲ認メ私ノ
面前反ヒ國軍中佐B・デ1メン高士ノ面前テ正式
ニ書石シタルモノナル。

キム・イル サンノ書云 /